

For Six Month Period Ending February 29, 2008
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant
Ainsley Gill & Associates, LLC
- (b) Registration No.
5600
- (c) Business Address(es) of Registrant
1627 K Street, N.W. Suite 901
Washington, DC 20006

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

- (a) If an individual:
- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Residence address | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Citizenship | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Occupation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- (b) If an organization:
- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Name | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Ownership or control | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Branch offices | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- (c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.

CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT
2008 APR -3 PM 2:01

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4 AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.
- Yes ☐ No ☒
- If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes ☐ No ☐
- If no, please attach the required amendment.

¹ The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date connection ended
------	----------	-----------------------

- (b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
------	----------------------	-------------	----------	-----------------

5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒ NA

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

- (b) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or connection	Date terminated
------	------------------------	-----------------

- (c) During this 6 month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
------	----------------------	-------------	----------	-----------------

6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement? Yes ☐ No ☐ NA

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of termination

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal² during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

10. **EXHIBITS A AND B**

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

N/A

Exhibit A³ Yes ☐ No ☐
Exhibit B⁴ Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during the 6 month period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

² The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a) (9).) A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

³ The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67), sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁴ The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65), sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

-
11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

- Lobbying services in Washington DC on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago;

-
12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates and places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

See attachment A

-
13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, describe fully.

⁵ The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS-MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies⁶

Date	From whom	Purpose	Amount
09/19/2007	The Government of Trinidad and Tobago	Retainer	325,000.00
12/14/2007	The Government of Trinidad and Tobago	Retainer	325,000.00

650,000.00

Total

(b) RECEIPTS - FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D⁸ to your registration? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____

(c) RECEIPTS - THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
---------------------------	---------------	-------------------------------	---------

^{6, 7} A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)

⁸ An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

⁹ Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS – MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To whom	Purpose	Amount
Trinidad and Tobago			
09/19/2007	Alternative Marketing Access, Inc.	Promotional Services	49,102.24
09/20/2007	Inter-American Economic Counsel	Promotional Services	15,000.00
09/20/2007	Congressional Black Caucus	Promotional Services	19,000.00
09/25/2007	NCOCA	Promotional Services	3,500.00
09/26/2007	The Waters Group	Promotional Services	2,500.00
10/10/2007	Alternative Marketing Access, Inc	Consulting Services	27,231.20
10/16/2007	Anderson Stratton International	Consulting Services	5,000.00
10/17/2007	Congressional Black Caucus	Promotional Services	4,910.00
10/23/2007	Dr. Esther Brimmer	Consulting Services	6,000.00
10/26/2007	Alternative Marketing Access, Inc	Consulting Services	10,000.00
12/20/2007	Anderson Stratton International	Consulting Services	10,000.00
12/20/2007	Alternative Marketing Access, Inc	Consulting Services	65,609.93
12/27/2007	Alternative Marketing Access, Inc	Consulting Services	12,000.00
01/31/2008	Alternative Marketing Access, Inc	Consulting Services	12,530.00
			242,383.37
			<u>Total</u>

(b) DISBURSEMENTS – THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
---------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------

(c) DISBURSEMENTS – POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
09/14/2007	1,000.00	Payne For Congress	Donald Payne
09/15/2007	2,300.00	Hillary for President	Hillary Clinton
10/04/2007	1,000.00	Thompson for Congress	Bennie Thompson
10/23/2007	500.00	Massa for Congress	Eric Massa
10/30/2007	1,000.00	Clyburn for Congress	James Clyburn
12/20/2007	3,100.00	Clarke for Congress	Yvette Clarke
			Total 8,900.00

^{10, 11} Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials. ¹²
- Yes ☒ No ☐

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio or TV broadcasts | <input type="checkbox"/> Magazine or newspaper articles | <input type="checkbox"/> Motion picture films | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Letters or telegrams |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advertising campaigns | <input type="checkbox"/> Press releases | <input type="checkbox"/> Pamphlets or other publications | <input type="checkbox"/> Lectures or speeches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | | |

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Officials | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> Libraries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legislators | <input type="checkbox"/> Editors | <input type="checkbox"/> Educational institutions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> Civic groups or associations | <input type="checkbox"/> Nationality groups |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | | |

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- ☒ English ☐ Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☒ No ☐

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes ☒ No ☐

¹² The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

VI – EXECUTION

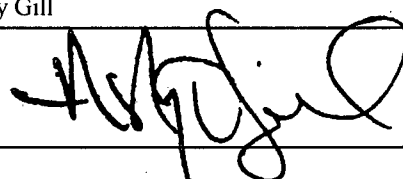
In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)

February 29, 2008

Ainsley Gill



2008 APR -3 PM 2:02
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

¹³ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

2008 APR -3 PM 2:02
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT



U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Washington, DC 20530

THIS FORM IS TO BE AN OFFICIAL ATTACHMENT TO YOUR CURRENT SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT.
PLEASE EXECUTE IN TRIPLICATE

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET

SECTION A

The Department records list active short-form registration statements for the following persons of your organization filed on the date indicated by each name. If a person is not still functioning in the same capacity directly on behalf of the foreign principal, please show the date of termination.

2008 APR -3 PM 2:01
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

Short Form List for Registrant: Ainsley Gill & Associates, LLC

Last Name	First Name and Other Names	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Gill	Ainsley	02/13/2004		

Still functioning in the same
Capacity

[Signature]
3/31/08



U.S. Department of Justice

National Security Division

Washington, DC 20530

SECTION B

In addition to those persons listed in Section A, list below all current employees rendering services directly on behalf of the foreign principals(s) who have not filed short-form registration statements. (Do not list clerks, secretaries, typists or employees in a similar or related capacity). If there is some question as to whether an employee has an obligation to file a short-form, please address a letter to the Registration Unit describing the activities and connection with the foreign principal.

Name	Function	Date Hired
Ainsley Gill	head lobbyist	2 FEB 2004

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 3/31/08

Title: Mgr Partner

2008 APR -3 PM 2:02
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

Position Paper Major Non-NATO Ally Status for Trinidad and Tobago

11.01.07

Col. John C. Garrett, USMC (Ret.)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established in 1949 as a regional defense alliance to thwart the Cold War threat. The Treaty's main objective was to protect the member nations. The Treaty's Article 5 was drafted to provide for mutual defense and to commit the United States to defend its European allies from attack, in particular, by the then-Soviet Union and other communist nations.

As we know, NATO has survived well beyond the end of the Cold War. The mutual defense clause, ironically, was never used formally during the Cold War, but instead was first invoked on September 12, 2001 to assure member nation support to the United States in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11.

In many respects, this response and the events surrounding it have marked a critical shift in our understanding of global conflict and terrorist threats. As originally contemplated, NATO was confined to the United States and its strategic relationship with Continental Europe. As the concerns of the NATO alliance have broadened to address issues beyond the Cold War, it increasingly has been recognized that NATO nations carry political obligations beyond the North Atlantic and, particularly, extends to the historical overseas departments of France, certain dependencies of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. These considerations are of particular significance in the Caribbean.

Consistent with this shift in world focus, the US increasingly has appreciated the merits of alliances with nations well beyond Continental Europe. The provision authorizing designation of "non-NATO allies" was adopted in the National Defense Authorization Act of 1987. Today, there are 26 NATO members and fourteen non-NATO allies throughout the world.

To date, despite this major shift, only one nation in the Western Hemisphere -- Argentina -- has been granted non-NATO ally status. There has been no such designation in the Caribbean Basin, a region of increased significance from a global security perspective.

The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (the "Republic") is a logical and uniquely strong candidate for major non-NATO ally status. It is in the United States' interest to make this designation. The rationale follows:

2008 APR - 3 PM 2:02
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

The Regional and Global Context

Illegal Narcotics and International Crime. The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago sits in an extraordinarily strategic location in the Eastern Caribbean. It is struggling to find the means to effectively address the problem of illicit narcotics that come in to the Republic en route to the United States. The country has demonstrated substantial interest and commensurate commitment in enhancing its security and counter narcotics cooperation with the United States. The US as the destination for much of this narcotics traffic, bears some responsibility for controlling it and it is of strategic advantage to both the US and the Republic to join forces to stop this traffic. The Republic cannot alone adequately address this problem without the resources and degree of collaboration that could occur through US designation of non-NATO ally status.

Energy Security. Trinidad and Tobago is the single largest supplier of Liquefied Natural Gas ("LNG") – approx. 80% - to the United States and the fifth largest exporter of LNG to the world. Through the years, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago has been a trusted and reliable energy supplier for the United States. This strategic alliance has obvious security implications and, to the extent that supply sites in the Republic are vulnerable to attack, the US economy is vulnerable to disruption.

As noted by Karen Harbert, US DOE Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs, in her March 2, 2006 testimony on "Western Hemisphere Energy Security," "Energy security is inextricably intertwined with economic prosperity and national security." The kind of security cooperation that non-NATO ally status for the Republic would foster would make a significant contribution to US energy security.

As the Assistant Secretary also stated, "The United States recognizes that, as part of the Western Hemisphere, our energy future rises and falls with our neighbors in the hemisphere." Again, the Republic is a trusted US ally and is in a unique position to make a substantial contribution to US energy security if granted major non-NATO ally status.

Combating Terrorist Threats. In 2001, following the 9/11 attacks, the US recognized the Caribbean Basin its "third border" -- for the critical maritime links it shares with the United States. In January 2004, that declaration was actuated by a joint statement by the United States, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and its fellow CARICOM members, and the Dominican Republic in support of the Third Border Initiative. An excerpt of that statement follows:

We recognize that our nations are bound together by our cultural ties, social and economic links, shared tradition of democracy, mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of individual states, and our commitment to good governance, the rule of law, human rights, individual freedoms and open economies....We are further bound by a determination to protect our region from terrorists and criminals who would destroy our way of life and by a belief that terrorist acts, such as the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11,

2001, represent a serious threat to international peace and our hemispheric security and require our governments to continue efforts to prevent, combat, and eliminate terrorism...

In a recent editorial on the effectiveness and adequacy of US policy toward third border countries (Washington Post, June 22, 2007), Johanna Mendelson Forman, a senior associate at the Center for Strategic and International Studies ("CSIS") wrote,

If the United States is to once again rely on the support of these small island states, it will have to demonstrate that it takes its commitment to the third border seriously by crafting a policy that addresses regional concerns: stimulating trade and development, reducing poverty, stabilizing Haiti and mitigating climate change through expanding renewable energy resources. Only by putting greater emphasis on a collaborative approach to the complex policy issues of security and development in the Caribbean will the U.S. once again be able to regain its legitimacy as a trusted actor and ally.

In testimony and statements made by the General James T. Hill and Admiral James Stavridis, the former and current Commanders of the US Southern Command, both have also pointed to the special aspects, needs and role of this region – particularly from the context of security and terrorist threat control. General Hill, in his March 24, 2004 testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, spoke of the "growing complexity" of the "security picture" in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition to the traditional threats tied to the illegal narcotics trade and a "lesser but sophisticated threat from Islamic radical groups in the region", he made special note of a critical "emerging threat best described as radical populism, in which the democratic process is undermined to decrease rather than protect individual rights." Later in his testimony he notes the special significance of the region as a means of "gaining actionable intelligence on...terrorist activities that is then used by U.S. law enforcement agencies and our partner nations to disrupt terrorist operations and means of support...." In March 2007 appearances before the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, Admiral Stavridis, the current Commander of SOUTHCOM again emphasized the importance of partnerships and collaboration in addressing the particular challenges of this region.

The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago's vigilance in these respects was well demonstrated in June 2007 when four individuals were charged in New York for conspiring to plant explosives to blow up JFK Airport's jet-fuel pipelines and supply tanks. As noted in the press statement from the U.S. Embassy in Trinidad and Tobago, the law enforcement effort extended into "an international network of violent extremists" and, accordingly, entailed a fairly intricate and systematic collaboration among US, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyanese authorities.

Dr. Roy L. Austin, US Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, stated, "Trinidad and Tobago law enforcement authorities were full partners in this lengthy and complicated investigation. Their continued cooperation with American authorities, their quick action, and their vigilance undoubtedly saved thousands of lives..."

The Republic's commitment is ongoing. This month the Republic participated in a three-day seminar on Container Profiling and Risk Management hosted by the Organization of American States focusing on risk management, profiling and targeting with training provided by the US Customs and Border Protection Agency and other international customs departments. The purpose of the security-focused is to strengthen custom agency capabilities in detecting irregular and illegal activities.

The Republic's commitment in fighting terrorism is beyond question, and its capabilities in combating the pervasive threat of terrorism would be strengthened considerably if designated with major non-NATO ally status.

Trinidad and Tobago – A Reliable Ally

The Republic is a market based economy with a sound, stable and democratic government. It has enjoyed a long history of solid friendship and productive relations with the United States and has demonstrated that it is, and will continue to be, a reliable ally.

In a June 29, 2007 US GAO report, *Information on Port Security in the Caribbean Basin*, the need to keep this region secure because of its proximity to and considerable maritime links with the United States were highlighted. The report noted the vulnerability of the region because of its abundant ports and the diverse nature of its facilities – ranging from cargo facilities to cruise ship terminals and petroleum product/liquefied natural gas facilities. In its conclusions, the GAO pointed to the need for improved training, information access, and tightly integrated systems management.

The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is well positioned to provide effective assistance as illustrated below:

US-Trinidad and Tobago Relations. The Republic has worked tirelessly to facilitate good relations between the United States and other Caribbean and Latin American countries. It has been a proponent of US interests and has teamed in successful joint and combined military training and exercises and shares critical intelligence and planning information with US counterparts and other friendly allies in the region. In the Global War on Terror, we have learned that al-Qaeda and other extremist groups will seek refuge and find channels to construct their networks and carry out their plans wherever they can. The responsible assumption is that this pattern is occurring, and will continue to occur, in the Caribbean. Therefore, we should respond accordingly; while, at the same time, strengthening relationships and alliances to detect and effectively combat these threats. Given the Republic's strategic location and other relevant factors, it makes considerable sense to supplement its resources and broaden and refine its capabilities to monitor, control, and help keep the US effectively abreast of related developments and activities.

Relations between the United States and the Republic have long been sincere, productive, and mutually beneficial. The people of Trinidad and Tobago principally speak English.

Government Stability, Trust, and Reliability. In an era where democracy in some nations has been marginalized, the Republic has a long-established parliamentary democracy where the government is under the general direction of the cabinet, which is led by the Prime Minister (elected by the people to a five-year term), and answerable to its bicameral parliament. The Republic's President is elected by Parliament.

The Republic has a long and well documented history for forward thinking, reliable relations with the United States. Trinidad and Tobago became fully independent in 1962 (joining the British Commonwealth) and became an independent republic in 1976 – over 30 years ago and 200 years after the US took similar steps.

Regional Leadership. The Republic is a recognized regional leader and has been delegated responsibility for regional security for the Caribbean Community ("CARICOM"). CARICOM has established its Regional Intelligence Fusion Centre ("RIFC") as a permanent intelligence core for the management of CARICOM's intelligence and threat assessment in Trinidad and Tobago. Member states of CARICOM selected the Republic as the site for the new Caribbean Court of Justice ("CCJ"), which eventually will replace the Privy Council for all CARICOM countries. As mentioned, the Republic has also been given a significant leading role in the Organization of American State's Committee on Anti-Terrorism ("OAS CICTE") with US-recommended (and granted) Vice Chairs and Chairmanships of this extremely important committee.

United States, Trinidad and Tobago, and regional security interests would be decisively enhanced through expansion of security resources made available to the Republic.

~~~~~

In 2009, heads of state from 34 nations throughout the Western Hemisphere will meet in the Republic's capital, Port of Spain, at the Summit of the Americas. To support and protect this globally important meeting, it is critically important that we maintain and enhance our long-term cooperative arrangements. Given the lead time for effectuation of these kinds of cooperative endeavors, the Republic's *immediate* designation is in the best interest of the United States and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

2008 APR -3 PM 2:02  
REG/SS/REGISTRATION UNIT

This material is distributed by Ainsley Gill & Associates, representing the Government of Trinidad & Tobago. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

## **Report on NATO and Non-NATO Allies**

Esther Brimmer  
October 5, 2007

2008 APR -3 PM 2:03  
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

## **Report on NATO and Non-NATO Allies**

Esther Brimmer

October 2007

### What is NATO?

The North Atlantic Treaty created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949. NATO is the United States' most important and most comprehensive mutual defense alliance. Along with the alliances with Australia, Japan, and South Korea, NATO forms the foundation of the United States' network of mutual defense agreements with major liberal democracies.

The most important feature of the North Atlantic Treaty is Article 5 which provides for mutual defense.

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of the treaty was to commit the United States to defend its European allies if the Soviet Union attacked. The United States defense umbrella protected Canada and its European allies during the Cold War. However, the mutual defense clause was never used formally during the Cold War. Instead it was first invoked on September 12, 2001, in support of the United States after the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Joining NATO was the first time the United States had ever committed itself to a permanent, peacetime alliance. It represented a fundamental reevaluation of how the United States should defend itself and what role it wanted to play in the world. NATO was the backbone of the "West" during the Cold War. NATO initially included the western victors of the World War II. With the admission of Germany in 1955, NATO changed the strategic relationships on Continental Europe. Historic enemies France and Germany were linked in a defense alliance against the Soviet Union.

One of the difficult issues among NATO allies has been the question of whether NATO membership carried political obligations beyond the North Atlantic. This was relevant for the Caribbean. The North Atlantic Treaty explicitly delineates the Tropic of Cancer as the southern border of the treaty space, thereby excluding the overseas departments of France and certain dependencies of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The geographical restrictions suited political preferences of the time. In the 1950s the United

---

<sup>1</sup> North Atlantic Treaty, available at <http://www.nato.int/docu/basic/txt/treaty.htm>.

States did not want to be drawn into anti-colonial conflicts as the European empires crumbled. In the 1960s, Europeans did not want to be pulled into the war in Vietnam.

NATO survived beyond the end of the Cold War. Member states have continued to believe that mutual defense is beneficial. The alliance has developed an internal logic beyond simply fending off the Soviet Union. Yet, member states continue to debate the long-term future of the alliance. It clearly remains attractive. Central and Eastern European countries have been eager to join. The post-Communist states worked to strengthen democracy, ensure civilian control of the military and reform their armed forces in order to qualify. Membership in NATO has grown to twenty-six countries.

NATO's first military operation was in Kosovo in 1999. Currently, NATO forces lead the International Stabilization Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. Following the logic of invoking Article 5 after September 11, NATO has decided that the security interests of the Alliance require stabilizing the area whence the al-Qaeda attack came.

NATO membership provides the foundation for a dense web of cooperation. NATO allies are presumed to share fundamental common security interests. Therefore, they cooperate in a rich mix of military training exercises, research and development projects and other forms of military cooperation. NATO members have mechanisms for intelligence sharing in the alliance context. NATO also has limited civilian cooperation mechanisms. During the Cold War these tended to center on civil defense; increasingly there is interest in improving homeland security cooperation.

NATO has cooperation mechanisms with other countries. For example, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) brings together forty-nine countries in the Atlantic region and Eurasian continent to discuss security issues. The NATO members meet with Russia in the NATO-Russia Council that was created in 2002.

#### Who are members of NATO?

The current members are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

- The founding members in 1949 were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- Greece and Turkey joined in 1952.
- The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) joined in 1955; in 1990 eastern Germany joined when it became part of the Federal Republic.
- Spain joined in 1982.
- The most recent—and largest—enlargement brought in Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia in 2004.

### Which countries are Non-NATO Allies?

The designation of “non-NATO ally” is a provision of U.S. law. No NATO security benefits are accorded to countries designated as non-NATO allies by the United States. The idea first appeared in the National Defense Authorization Act of 1987 which permitted certain “non-NATO allies” to participate in the NATO Cooperative Research and Development Program.

There are currently fourteen “non-NATO” allies: Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Korea and Thailand.

There are two ways that a country may become a non-NATO ally. Each provides path provides somewhat different benefits.<sup>2</sup> One route is Title 10 of the U.S. Code (10 U.S.C. 2350a) which addresses “Cooperative arrangements with allies.” Under this provision, the Secretary of Defense, with concurrence of the Secretary of State may designate a country as a non-NATO ally. This provision provides benefits related to military assistance and financing of defense articles, including the ability to bid on U.S. government contracts and participation in research and development programs.

The other route is Title 22 of the U.S. Code (22 U.S.C. 2321f) which provides for economic assistance. Enacted in 1996, this provision creates a non-NATO ally category for the purposes of Section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act. The provision under Title 22 grants the President the authority to designate a country as a non-NATO ally; the designation is effective thirty days after written notification to Congress. Benefits in this provision concern economic aid as well as defense materiel.

The idea of a non-NATO ally was created in the late 1980s to provide a way for the United States to work on research and development projects with very close U.S. allies who were not part of NATO. As noted above NATO allies are able to be involved in more sensitive projects than countries with which the U.S. does not have a close permanent relationship. In 1989, the Nunn Amendment to Title 10 created the formal designation.

The non-NATO allies may be divided into three groups according to when they were designated and why. The first group was designated in 1989 and includes very close U.S. allies: Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan and South Korea. At the time of the designation, the U.S. already had strong security treaties with these countries. Australia and the U.S. were already allies under the 1951 Pacific Security Treaty known as the Australia-New Zealand-U.S. (ANZUS) Pact. The U.S. has been committed to the security of Japan since the 1951 U.S.-Japan Mutual Security Treaty. The U.S. and South Korea became allies with the 1953 Mutual Defense Treaty. These treaties from the 1950s form the basis of security arrangements in the Pacific. The U.S. has been a strong supporter of Israel's

---

<sup>2</sup> Benefits of each provision are discussed in greater detail in the next section

security for decades. After the 1979 peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, Egypt has been included in numerous security arrangements to bolster the peace process. Thus, all of the original non-NATO allies were already bound to the U.S. by mutual security treaties (the Pacific allies) or special security relationships connected to Middle East diplomacy (Israel and Egypt).

In the 1990s, the United States expanded the designation of non-NATO ally to include Jordan in 1996, New Zealand in 1997 and Argentina in 1998. In 1994, Jordan signed a peace agreement with Israel. Thus, its designation was akin to that of Israel and Egypt, a part of an effort to provide material benefits for concluding a treaty in support of Middle East peace. New Zealand had been a long time ally of the United States and a founding member of the ANZUS Pact along with the U.S. and Australia. New Zealand's participation in ANZUS had lapsed in the 1980s after the Nuclear Ship Controversy.<sup>3</sup> Non-NATO ally status helped repair U.S.-New Zealand relations. The second track for non-NATO designation was opened in 1996 under Title 22 and provided economic assistance. Thus, whereas the first group became non-NATO allies under Title 10, now countries are designated under both provisions.

Argentina is the only country in the Western Hemisphere to be designated a non-NATO ally. During the 1990s, U.S.-Argentine relations improved... Having emerged from military dictatorship to democracy, Argentina began to play a more constructive international role. Argentina participated in United Nations peacekeeping operations. Military cooperation with the U.S. became closer. The designation of non-NATO ally provided as basis for this cooperation.

Third group of non-NATO allies was designated after September 11 as part of the anti-terrorism campaign. This group included countries in the Middle East and Asia considered important partners in the fight against terrorism. They all were designated between 2002 and 2004. They are Bahrain (2002), the Philippines (2003), Thailand (2003), Kuwait (2004), Morocco (2004), and Pakistan (2004). Naming Pakistan as a non-NATO ally was particularly controversial. It was seen as a possibly destabilizing step upsetting the regional balance between India and Pakistan. It also rewarded a country that was not a democracy. Most of the original non-NATO allies were democracies like the NATO allies. To date, no country has lost its non-NATO status. However, on May 17, 2007, Rep. Mark Kirk (R-IL) introduced a bill (H.R. 2382) to strip Thailand of its non-NATO ally status because of the September 2006 coup and subsequent failure of the new government to meet the goals it set for itself to restore democratic practices.

#### What are the benefits of being a Non-NATO Ally?

There are two sets of benefits to being a non-NATO ally depending on whether the country is designated under Title 10 or Title 22. Title 10 relates to military assistance while Title 22 relates to economic assistance.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The U.S. would not declare which U.S. Navy ships carried nuclear weapons as New Zealand began to require of ships calling at their ports.

<sup>4</sup> See the chart on page 5.

Countries named as non-NATO allies under Title 10 (10 U.S.C. 2350a):

- May bid on certain U.S. government contracts including maintenance, repair or overhaul of Department of Defense equipment outside the United States,
- Become eligible for certain joint counterterrorism research and development projects,
- May obtain U.S. government underwriting to purchase some defense articles.

The provision also allows

- U.S. Department of Defense to form cooperative research and development projects with the given country on a cost-sharing basis,
- Countries designated non-NATO allies *before* March 31, 1995 (Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan and South Korea) are eligible for certain U.S. loans.

Countries named as non-NATO allies under Title 22 (22 U.S.C. 2321k) receive benefits related to economic and military assistance and easing of restrictions related to arms export and control. Designated countries:

- Become eligible for priority delivery of excess defense articles (EDA)
- Become eligible to host U.S. war reserve stockpiles
- Become eligible to receive depleted uranium ammunition
- May enter into agreements with the U.S. for training with certain reciprocal financial arrangements.
- May use Foreign Military Financing (FMF) for commercial leasing of certain items
- May have loans of materials and supplies from the Department of Defense.
- Become eligible for expedited export license for commercial satellites

**Chart 1: Non-NATO Ally Designation**

|                           |                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Code                      | Title 10<br>U.S. Code (10 U.S.C. 2350a)<br>Cooperative arrangements with allies | Title 22 of the U.S. Code (22 U.S.C. 2321f)<br>Section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act. |
| Selected list of Benefits | Military R&D, bid on certain contracts                                          | Economic assistance, excess defense articles, host stockpiles, reciprocal training agreements                                     |
| Designation               | By Secretary of Defense, with concurrence of the Secretary of State             | By President, effective thirty days after written notification to Congress.                                                       |

### What are the benefits to Trinidad and Tobago and CARICOM?

Trinidad and Tobago would be able to participate in the programs listed. Benefits do differ according to under which provision the designation is made. Now countries are listed under both. Previously these were two separate steps. The main benefit to Trinidad and Tobago may come from finding a possible path of relief from restrictions imposed for their support of the International Criminal Court (discussed below). Trinidad and Tobago would be able to purchase defense materials or participate in research and development projects.

The main benefits to CARICOM of a non-NATO ally designation for Trinidad and Tobago would be indirect. Benefits to CARICOM would come either from the effects of Trinidad and Tobago's participation in U.S. defense programs or from relief from anti-ICC Article 98 provisions. In the former category, Trinidad and Tobago might choose to use the training received or materials purchased in ways that are useful for CARICOM, but regional cooperation is not a strong feature of the non-NATO ally relationship. The primary goal of the program is to strengthen bilateral relations with the United States. To the extent that penalties imposed as result of Port of Spain's support for the ICC hurt CARICOM, relief of these penalties could be beneficial to the region.

### Are non-NATO allies exempted from Article 98 to the International Criminal Court?

Currently, all non-NATO allies not penalized if they support the International Criminal Court, but for different reasons. U.S. penalties accrue to states that have signed and ratified the Rome Statute and not signed an Article 98 agreement with the U.S. The International Criminal Court entered into force on July 1, 2002. Under the Bush Administration, the United States has actively opposed the ICC and sought to shield Americans from its jurisdiction when they are in countries that have acceded the Court. Article 98 of the Rome Statute creating the International Criminal Court denies the Court the ability to ask a signatory state to surrender a third party national if that surrender would violate bilateral immunity agreements (BIAs). The U.S. began negotiating BIAs, non-surrender or similar arrangements with various countries. These have been labeled "Article 98 agreements."

To encourage states to sign Article 98 agreements with the U.S., the Bush Administration advocated legislation to terminate assistance to countries that did not sign these agreements. The penalties appear in two sets of legislation, the American Servicemembers' Protection Act (ASPA) and the Nethercutt Amendment. ASPA terminates aid to countries that have not signed Article 98 agreements. It went into effect on July 1, 2003. ASPA affects both International Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF). The President may issue a waiver of the ASPA requirement to terminate aid, without advance notification to Congress, if he determines that action to be in the national interest. Subsequently the administration must report to Congress. **Non-NATO allies are exempt from ASPA.**



In late 2006, President Bush issued a waiver that covered the a group of countries that had not signed Article 98 agreements: Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, Kenya, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Samoa, Serbia, South Africa, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tanzania, **Trinidad and Tobago** and Uruguay.

The Nethercutt Amendment to the FY2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act terminates Economic Support Funds (ESF) to countries that have not signed Article 98 agreements with the U.S. Under this provision as well, the President may issue a waiver of the requirement to terminate aid, without advance notification to Congress, if he determines that action to be in the national interest. Subsequently the administration must report to Congress. **Non-NATO allies are exempt from this provision.**

Five conditions are necessary for a country's assistance to be affected by the ASPA Nethercutt Amendment; the given country:

- Has acceded to the International Criminal Court
- Has not signed an Article 98 agreement with the U.S.
- Receives assistance from the United States
- Is not a member of NATO
- Is not a non-NATO ally

Positions on the ICC vary among non-NATO allies.

- These non-NATO allies *have not* signed Article 98 agreements: Australia, Argentina, Bahrain, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, New Zealand, and South Korea.
- These non-NATO allies *have* signed Article 98 agreements: Egypt, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand.

### Conclusion

The non-NATO ally designation may seem to offer a way out of the penalties. However, The Administration has been very determined in its efforts to penalize countries for supporting the ICC. For example, the enlargement of NATO has been a major foreign policy goal of the United States since the mid-1990s, spanning two administrations. The U.S. endeavored to provide support for Eastern European countries to reform and modernize to be eligible to join the alliance. Yet even though NATO enlargement was a policy priority, five candidate countries were hit with penalties for not signing Article 98 agreements. In November 2003, President Bush partially waived sanctions on NATO candidates Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia and Slovakia. They are now NATO members and no longer subject to the ASPA or Nethercutt Amendment. In addition, the non-NATO designation has been made by the *executive* branch. Under the Bush Administration all the designations have been for countries active in anti-terrorism efforts, not for other foreign policy reasons.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/REGISTRATION UNIT

2008 APR -3 PM 2:03

## Report on NATO and Non-NATO Allies

### Bibliography

BBC News. "US Rewards Morocco for terror aid." June 3, 2004. <http://news.bbc.co.uk>

Center for Defense Information. "U.S. Arms Transfers to America's Newest "Major non-NATO Ally." April 30, 2004. Available at <http://www.cdi.org/program/issue/document.cfm?DocumentID=2194&IssueID=116&StartRow=1&ListRows=10&appendURL=&Orderby=DateLastUpdated&ProgramID=39&issueID=116>

Center for International Policy. "Article 98 Agreements and the International Criminal Court." Last updated April 6, 2007. Available at <http://www.ciponline.org>

\_\_\_\_\_. "Argentina Overview." Last updated November 10, 2003. Available at <http://www.ciponline.org>

\_\_\_\_\_. "'Major Non-NATO Ally' (MNNA) Status." Last updated September 2, 2003. Available at <http://www.ciponline.org>

Citizens for Global Solutions. "Sanctioning Allies: Effects of the 'Article 98' Campaign." Fact Sheet. Last Updated July 14, 2004. Available from [www.globalcolutions.org](http://www.globalcolutions.org)

Jones, Deborah K. "Major Non-NATO Ally Status for Jordan: National Security or Peace Process Politics?" (Washington, DC: National Defense University, National War College, 1998).

Kirk, Mark, "A Bill to Promote Democracy in Thailand." H.R. 2382, 110th Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session.

Nahas, Albert G. "International Criminal Court and the U.S." Speech by Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. Embassy of the United States of America, Port of Spain. Human Rights Day, December 10, 2003. Available at <http://trinidad.usembassy.gov/utls/eprintpage.html>

Ribando, Claire M. "Article 98 Agreements and Sanctions on U.S. Foreign Aid to Latin America." CRS Reports of Congress. (Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, April 10, 2006).

U.S. Department of State. Embassy of the United States in Bangkok. "Fact Sheet: Major Non-NATO Ally (MNNA) Status or Thailand." <http://bangkok.usembassy.gov/apec2003/factsheetmnna.htm>

\_\_\_\_\_. Embassy of the United States in Manila. "President Bush Designates RP as Major non-NATO Ally." October 10, 2003. <http://usembassy.state.gov/posts/rp1/wwwhr118.html>

\_\_\_\_\_. Office of the Spokesman. "Pakistan: Major Non-NATO Ally Status." Question Taken at April 1, 2004 Daily Press Briefing. Available at [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)

\_\_\_\_\_. "Kuwait Designated Major Non-NATO Ally of U.S." April 2, 2004. Available at <http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2004&m=April&x=20040402123208ESnamfuaK0.2382929>

Other useful websites:

For CARICOM <http://www.caricom.org>

For NATO <http://www.nato.int>

**Esther Brimmer** is Deputy Director and Director of Research at the Center for Transatlantic Relations at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at The Johns Hopkins University. From 1999-2001 she was a Member of the Office of Policy Planning at the U.S. Department of State. She has also served as a Senior Associate at the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict and as a Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. She has worked for the Democratic Study Group in the U.S. House of Representatives and for the management consultancy firm McKinsey & Company. She wrote a monograph on "The United States, the European Union and International Human Rights Issues" as well as numerous other articles and book chapters on international security issues. Her edited volumes for the Center include *Changing Identities, Enduring Values: Is There Still a Transatlantic Community?* (editor, 2006), *Transforming Homeland Security: U.S. and European Approaches* (editor, 2006), *The Strategic Implications of European Union Enlargement* (co-editor, 2005), *The European Union Constitutional Treaty: A Guide for Americans* (editor, 2004), and *The EU's Search for a Strategic Role: ESDP and Its Implications for Transatlantic Relations* (editor, 2002). She received her D.Phil. (Ph.D.) and master's degrees in international relations from the University of Oxford. She comments on international affairs for broadcast and print media.

Ainsley Gill & Associates, LLC  
1627 K Street, N.W. Suite 901  
Washington, DC 20006

Registration No. 5600

**Supplemental Statement for six month period ending 2/29/2008**

- Attended a fund raiser for Senator Hilary Clinton on September 17, 2007.
- Attended a fundraiser for Congressman Donald Payne on September 18, 2007
- Attended and Inter American Economic Council event discussing issues on the Caribbean on September 19, 2007.
- Met with Congressman Engel staff to discuss non NATO ally member status for Trinidad and Tobago on September 21, 2007.
- Attended a DOE Africa Energy Forum to promote Trinidad and Tobago as a reliable energy partner on September 27, 2007.
- Attended a briefing on homeland security for the Caribbean hosted by Congresswoman Yvette Clarke on September 27, 2007.
- Attended and supported several Congressional Black Caucus Foundation events September 27 – September 29, 2007.
- Met with Ambassador Austin to discuss Trinidad and Tobago.
- Met with Congressman Bennie Thompson chief of staff to discuss non NATO ally member status for Trinidad and Tobago on October 4, 2007.
- Met with Congressman Butterfield to discuss non NATO ally member status for Trinidad and Tobago on October 16, 2007.
- Met with Congresswoman Christiansen to discuss non NATO ally member status for Trinidad and Tobago on October 22, 2007.
- Met with staff and their members from Senator John Kerry, Congressman Fortuno, Congressman McCreary, Congressman Gregory Meeks and

Congressman Kendrick Meek to discuss non NATO ally member status for Trinidad and Tobago.

- Met with Senator Rockefeller's staff to discuss non NATO ally member status for Trinidad and Tobago on October 25, 2007.
- Met with Congresswoman Tubbs-Jones to discuss non NATO ally member status for Trinidad and Tobago on October 25, 2007.
- Met with Congressman Payne to discuss non NATO ally member status for Trinidad and Tobago on October 25, 2007.
- Hosted a fundraiser for Congresswoman Yvette Clark on December 12, 2007.
- Met with DOE to discuss US/TT energy issues on January 9, 2008.
- Telephone call to Ambassador Austin to discuss US/TT bilateral issues on January 11, 2008.
- Conference call with SCOMM to discuss possible workshop in Trinidad on January 11, 2008.
- Attended Inter-American Economic Council Winter Gala reception on February 28, 2008.
- Interest sought to be influenced are restorations of benefits under Article 98, non NATO member ally status, bi-lateral trade, Military assistance, and energy security.

2008 APR -3 PM 2:03  
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT